

Table 5-1. Targhee Forest Plan Management Prescriptions

| Rx | Goals and Objectives, Standards and Guidelines | Consistency |
|-------------|---|---|
| 1.1.6 | <p>Designated Wilderness - Opportunity Class I (applies to the Winegar Hole Wilderness and portions of the Jedediah Smith Wilderness)</p> <p>Goals & Objectives: Maintaining the natural diversity of wildlife species is the highest priority. Outstanding opportunites exist for solitude, self-reliance, and challenge. Trails are non-existent. No measurable downward trend in plant species composition and diversity. Forestwide Standards & Guidelines (S&G) apply.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• No motorized cross country or road and trail travel allowed (Standard).• Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS) is primitive (Standard).• Visual Quality Objective (VQO) is preservation (Standard). | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• No lands within wilderness will be impacted by construction or operation of the transmission line. |
| 1.1.7 | <p>Designated Wilderness - Opportunity Class II (applies to areas of the Jedediah Smith Wilderness)</p> <p>Goals & Objectives: Maintaining the natural diversity of wildlife species is a high priority and there is limited displacement of wildlife. Human activities are managed so that limited modification of natural succession only occurs at campsites, trails, and grazed areas. Soil erosion may occur. Forestwide S&G's apply.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• No motorized cross country or road and trail travel allowed (Standard).• Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS) is primitive to semi-primitive nonmotorized (Standard).• Visual Quality Objective (VQO) is preservation (Standard).• Evaluate and protect heritage resources for public visibility (Goal). | Same as above. |
| 1.1.8 | <p>Designated Wilderness - Opportunity Class III (applies to areas of the Jedediah Smith Wilderness)</p> <p>Goals & Objectives: Maintaining the natural diversity of wildlife species is a high priority but does not necessarily dominate other uses. Human activities are managed so that modification of natural succession only occurs at campsites and a moderate amount of soil erosion may occur. Forestwide S&G's apply.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• No motorized cross country or road and trail travel allowed (Standard).• Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS) is primitive to semi-primitive nonmotorized (Standard).• Visual Quality Objective (VQO) is preservation (Standard). | Same as above. |
| 1.2 and 1.3 | <p>Wilderness Study Area (WSA)</p> <p>Goals & Objectives: Protect and perpetuate wilderness character. Forestwide S&G's apply.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Allow prescribed fires from both natural and management-ignition when they meet the objectives of the WSA.• Use indigenous species to reestablish vegetation as the first choice. Where native species are unlikely to succeed, use appropriate self-extirpating naturalized species (Goal).• Wildlife habitat manipulation can only occur if the project can be done with assurance that there will be no serious or lasting damage to wilderness value (Standard).• No motorized cross country or road and trail travel allowed (Standard).• Roads are allowed only to the extent they already exist (Standard).• ROS is primitive or semi-primitive nonmotorized (Goal).• VQO is preservation (Standard). | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• BPA and the Forest Service have created a new alternative that uses double-circuit structures through Teton Pass and the WSA.• BPA would follow Targhee requirements on the clearing and treatment of non-marketable timber.• BPA would revegetate disturbed areas with low-growing native seed mix.• Low-growing vegetation would be allowed to regenerate on the ROW. Disturbed areas would be reseeded after construction for quicker regeneration.• BPA would use existing access roads for construction.• Conductors and structures would be treated to reduce reflectivity. Ceramic or polymer insulators would also be used to reduce reflectivity.• In certain places trees could be removed beyond the edge of the ROW creating a feathered or scalloped effect. |
| 2.1.2 | <p>Visual Quality Maintenance</p> <p>Goals & Objective: Manage travel corridors to protect their visual quality and provide dispersed recreational opportunities. Forestwide S&G's apply.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Rely on natural regeneration to the greatest extent possible (Goal).• VQO is retention to maximum modification (Goal).• Cross-country motorized travel is not allowed. Motorized use is allowed on designated routes (Standard).• Recreation is managed to provide a combination of semi-primitive nonmotorized to roaded natural opportunities (Goal). | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• BPA would match structure locations and structure types to the maximum extent possible to maintain visual quality.• Conductors and structures would be treated to reduce reflectivity. Ceramic or polymer insulators would also be used to reduce reflectivity.• In certain places danger trees would be removed for safety reasons beyond the edge of the ROW creating a feathered or scalloped effect. Additional selective cutting can be done to enhance this effect.• BPA and the Forest Service have created a new alternative that uses double-circuit structures through Teton Pass and the WSA.• Low-growing vegetation would be allowed to regenerate on the ROW. Disturbed areas would be reseeded with native seed mixes after construction for quicker regeneration.• BPA would improve and use the existing access road system and has worked with the Targhee on the placement of new roads |
| 2.5 | <p>Eligible Recreation River</p> <p>Goal: Maintain and protect the outstandingly remarkable values of the river and corridor which qualify it as a Recreational River. Forestwide S&G's apply.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• All activity fuels will be treated to meet the partial retention VQO in foreground within one season following timber harvest (Goal).• Consider the use of indigenous or appropriate naturalized species to reestablish vegetation where there is no reasonable expectation of natural healing (Goal). | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• BPA would follow Targhee requirements on the clearing and treatment of non-marketable timber.• BPA would revegetate disturbed areas with low-growing native seed mix. |
| 2.7(a) | <p>Elk and Deer Winter Range</p> <p>Goals & Objectives: Provide quality elk and deer winter range. Forested vegetation is managed to maintain or improve cover or forage conditions needed for wintering deer and elk. Nonforested vegetation is managed to maintain or improve forage production needed for wintering deer and elk. Forestwide S&G's apply.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Minimize human disturbance to wintering big game animals (Goal).• Cross country travel is not allowed. Motorized use is allowed on designated routes (Standard).• ROS is semi-primitive nonmotorized to roaded natural (Goal).• Manage recreation sites to maintain winter habitat conditions (Goal).• VQO is retention to modification (Goal). | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• BPA would follow Targhee requirements on the clearing and treatment of non-marketable timber.• Motorized travel would be restricted to new and existing access roads during construction and maintenance activities.• BPA has worked with the Targhee on location of gates to limit access.• BPA would match structure locations and structure types to the maximum extent possible to maintain visual quality.• Conductors and structures would be treated to reduce reflectivity. Ceramic or polymer insulators would also be used to reduce reflectivity.• In certain places danger trees would be removed for safety reasons beyond the edge of the ROW creating a feathered or scalloped effect. Additional selective cutting can be done to enhance this effect. |

Table 5-1. continued

| Rx | Goals and Objectives, Standards and Guidelines | Consistency |
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| 2.8.3 | <p>Aquatic Influence Zone (No Allowable Sale Quantity)</p> <p>Goals & Objectives: Riparian, wetland and aquatic ecosystems are managed to promote their health and function within the range of variation, where feasible. Minimize adverse effects to aquatic and riparian dependent species from past, existing and proposed management activities. Forestwide S&G's apply.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Boundary widths for the five water types apply until a site-specific analysis is completed (Goal). Avoid locating staging areas in these lands (Goal). No motorized cross country travel allowed (Standard). No new roads, trails, or landings will be constructed within these lands until appropriate standards for construction, maintenance, and operations are in place (Goal). New stream crossings will be constructed and maintained to prevent diversion of streamflow out of the channel and down the road in case of failure (Goal). Constructed temporary stream crossings, such as log and culvert installations, may be allowed if temporary crossings will be constructed and used in such a way as to minimize sediment input and to provide for fish passage. They will be maintained during use and removed and rehabilitated as soon as they are no longer needed (Goal). ROS primitive to urban (Goal). VQO retention to modification (Goal). Fell hazard trees that pose an unacceptable safety risk and leave on site unless adequate levels of woody debris already occur on site (Goal). | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For the Agency Proposed Action, BPA proposes to locate the line on the uphill side of the existing ROW to maintain a larger buffer between Pine Creek and areas of disturbance. BPA would coordinate with the Targhee on location of staging and erection areas needed for line construction. BPA would improve and use the existing access road system and work with the Targhee to place and develop new roads. Motorized travel would be restricted to new and existing access roads during construction and maintenance activities. Where required by the Targhee, BPA would gate existing and new roads to limit access. BPA would work with the Targhee to identify the appropriate locations and methods for stream crossings whether by permanent or temporary bridge, or ford. BPA would match structure locations and structure types to the maximum extent possible to maintain visual quality. Conductors and structures would be treated to reduce reflectivity. Ceramic or polymer insulators would also be used to reduce reflectivity. BPA would follow Targhee requirements on the clearing and treatment of non-marketable timber. In certain places danger trees would be removed for safety reasons beyond the edge of the ROW creating a feathered or scalloped effect. Additional selective cutting can be done to enhance this effect. |
| 3.2(g&j) | <p>Semi-primitive Motorized</p> <p>Goals & Objectives: Maintain or enhance semi-primitive motorized dispersed recreation opportunities. Access roads not open on the travel plan will be low standard roads and gated to allow operator access only. Nonwinter motorized use behind locked gates is authorized only for permitted activities. Forestwide S&G's apply.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emphasize prescribed natural fire whenever conditions permit (Goal). Cross country travel not allowed. Motorized use is allowed on designated routes (Standard). Bridges are constructed/maintained to accommodate motorized vehicle traffic, where allowed (Goal). Generally no new road construction (Goal). Motorized use is allowed on designated routes; cross country motorized not allowed (Goal). VQO retention to partial retention (Goal). | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> BPA would follow Targhee requirements on the clearing and treatment of non-marketable timber. BPA would improve and use the existing access road system and work with Targhee to place and develop new roads. Motorized travel would be restricted to new and existing access roads during construction and maintenance activities. Where required by the Targhee, BPA would gate existing and new roads to limit access. BPA would match structure locations and structure types to the maximum extent possible to maintain visual quality. Conductors and structures would be treated to reduce reflectivity. Ceramic or polymer insulators would also be used to reduce reflectivity. In certain places danger trees would be removed for safety reasons beyond the edge of the ROW creating a feathered or scalloped effect. Additional selective cutting can be done to enhance this effect. |
| 4.1, 4.2 | <p>Developed Recreation Sites and Special Use Permit Recreation Sites</p> <p>Goals & Objectives: Protect and enhance a natural appearing environment to the extent possible within and adjacent to the existing sites while providing for recreation opportunities including wildlife watching. Forestwide S&G's apply.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use rehabilitation techniques that do not detract from the recreation opportunity (Goal). Avoid new construction on unstable or highly erosive soil (Goal). On new developments provide adequate vegetation filters to maintain and/or enhance riparian-dependent resources (Goal). Corridor ROW's will avoid summer homes, group facilities, and campgrounds (Goal). No motorized cross-country travel allowed (Standard). Prescription 4.1 - ROS semi-primitive motorized to urban; VQO retention to modification (Goal). Prescription 4.2 - ROS roaded natural to urban; VQO partial retention to maximum modification (Goal). | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> BPA would work with Targhee on placement of structures to avoid highly unstable and erosive slopes and soils. New ROW would not cross campgrounds but would be in the viewshed of other recreational facilities such as trails. Motorized travel would be restricted to new and existing access roads during construction and maintenance activities. BPA would match structure locations and structure types to the maximum extent possible to maintain visual quality. Conductors and structures would be treated to reduce reflectivity. Ceramic or polymer insulators would also be used to reduce reflectivity. In certain places danger trees would be removed for safety reasons beyond the edge of the ROW creating a feathered or scalloped effect. Additional selective cutting can be done to enhance this effect. |
| 4.3 | <p>Dispersed Camping Management</p> <p>Goal & Objectives: Provide a balance between recreation use and other resource needs that attract recreation use. Forestwide S&G's apply.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No new roads, trails, or landings will be constructed within these lands until appropriate standards for construction, maintenance, and operations are in place (Goal). Roads and trails, culverts and stream crossings found to have detrimental effects on wetlands, riparian habitat, fish spawning areas, and aquatic ecosystem processes will be improved, relocated, or obliterated. Culverts and stream crossings posing a risk to wetland or aquatic conditions will be designed to a 50-year flood and to prevent diversion of streamflow out of the channel (Goal). Temporary stream crossings must minimize sediment input and provide for fish passage (Goal). ROS is primitive to urban and VQO is retention to modification (Goal). | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> New ROW would not cross campgrounds but would be in the viewshed of other recreational facilities such as trails. Motorized travel would be restricted to new and existing access roads during construction and maintenance activities. BPA would match structure locations and structure types to the maximum extent possible to maintain visual quality. Conductors and structures would be treated to reduce reflectivity. Ceramic or polymer insulators would also be used to reduce reflectivity. In certain places danger trees would be removed for safety reasons beyond the edge of the ROW creating a feathered or scalloped effect. Additional selective cutting can be done to enhance this effect. BPA would improve and use the existing access road system and work with the Targhee to place and develop new roads. BPA would work with the Targhee to identify the appropriate locations and methods for stream crossings whether by permanent or temporary bridge, or ford. |
| 8.1 | <p>Concentrated Development Areas</p> <p>Goals & Objectives: Allow concentrated development in small areas for mineral development and infrastructure needs. Applies to all existing concentrated developments including utility corridors. Restrict development of concentrated development sites to the smallest area possible. Energy/utility corridors will be no more than 600 feet in width. Forestwide S&G's apply.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cross country motorized uses not allowed, except as authorized in a site-specific analysis. Open Road and Open Motorized Trail Route Density does not apply (Standard). ROS is semi-primitive nonmotorized to urban (Goal). VQO is generally partial retention to maximum modification (Goal). | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> BPA proposes to locate the new ROW adjacent to the existing corridor limiting dispersed development of utility corridors. New ROW would be limited to that needed to accommodate the new line. Motorized travel would be restricted to new and existing access roads during construction and maintenance activities. BPA would match structure locations and structure types to the maximum extent possible to maintain visual quality. Conductors and structures would be treated to reduce reflectivity. Ceramic or polymer insulators would also be used to reduce reflectivity. In certain places danger trees would be removed for safety reasons beyond the edge of the ROW creating a feathered or scalloped effect. Additional selective cutting can be done to enhance this effect. |

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. April 1997.

Table 5-2. Bridger-Teton Forest Plan Management Prescriptions

| Forestwide Goals and Objectives | | Consistency |
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| Goal 1.1 Communities continue or gain greater prosperity. Objective 1.1(i) Help utilities provide services. Goal 3.2 Recovery is achieved for the endangered species on the BTNF. Objective 3.2(d) Reduce preventable, human caused mortality of bald eagles on the BTNF to zero per year, with emphasis on public education. Objective 3.2(g) Prevent human caused mortality of whooping cranes. Goal 4.1 Road management preserves wildlife security, soil, visual resources, and water quality values. Objective 4.1(b) Design roads and structures to retain soil, visual resources, and water quality values. | | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• BPA would work with the BTNF to locate and design structures that minimize bald eagle and whooping crane collisions and electrocutions.• BPA would work with the BTNF to use existing access roads and if needed, design new access roads that minimize adverse effects to soil, water quality, and visual resources. |
| Forestwide Prescriptions/Goals and Objectives/Standards and Guidelines | | Consistency |
| Utilities | Utilities and utility corridors are permitted on the BTNF. • Electrical Transmission Standard - Utility and telephone lines will be buried wherever technically feasible. • Utility Corridor Guideline - Utilities should be constrained to one utility corridor except as needed to meet other resource objectives. • Transmission Lines in Riparian Areas Standard - If new or rebuilt transmission lines are built across riparian areas (or upland areas adjacent to riparian areas), they will be placed underground when feasible to eliminate possible collisions with birds. | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• While technically feasible, an underground line through the BTNF would increase project costs by a factor of seven making the project economically infeasible.• BPA has begun working with the BTNF to determine which sections of line should be double circuit.• No riparian areas would be crossed but BPA would work with the BTNF to locate and design structures that minimize the potential for bird collisions. |
| Visual Quality | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Visual Quality Objective (VQO) is retention to partial retention along certain visually sensitive travel routes. | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• BPA would match structure locations and structure types to the maximum extent possible to maintain visual quality.• Conductors and structures would be treated to reduce reflectivity. Ceramic or polymer insulators would also be used to reduce reflectivity.• In certain places danger trees would be removed for safety reasons beyond the edge of the ROW creating a feathered or scalloped effect. Additional selective cutting can be done to enhance this effect.• BPA and the Forest Service have developed a new alternative that uses double-circuit structures through Teton Pass and the Wilderness Study Area. |
| Soil, Water, Air | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• A geotechnical evaluation is required prior to earth moving activities on marginally stable, unstable, and landslide areas. Special design considerations will be incorporated as needed to control the risk of mass wasting and sedimentation. A slope-stability assessment or evaluation will be conducted on marginally stable, unstable, and landslide areas prior to vegetative manipulation. | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• BPA would conduct appropriate geotechnical evaluations. |
| Access | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Existing roads will be evaluated for sediment delivery to live streams, lakes, and riparian areas. Roads will be designed and maintained so that drainage from the road surface does not directly enter live streams, ponds, lakes, or impoundments. Water will be directed off the road into vegetation buffer strips or controlled through other sediment reduction practices. • Closed or restricted roads will be used only when authorized by the BTNF Supervisor when recommended by the District Ranger. • Commercial users of forest roads will be required to contribute to road maintenance and reconstruction commensurate with levels of use. • Wherever possible, roads will avoid riparian areas or drainageways. Where they cannot be avoided, location and design of roads will apply sediment reduction practices to prevent degradation of riparian or stream quality. Roads presently within riparian areas will be relocated outside riparian areas where possible. • Maintenance, improvement, or repair of roads within riparian zones will avoid or mitigate water quality and fish habitat degradation. Debris from road maintenance, snow removed from roads, and earthwork soil materials, except designed for riprap, will be diverted or removed to avoid deposition in ponds, lakes, stream channels, or the 100-year floodplain. | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• BPA would work with the BTNF to use existing access roads and if needed, design new access roads that minimize adverse effects to soil and water quality.• BPA would use erosion control measures during construction near riparian areas to discourage sediment movement into those areas.• BPA would work with the BTNF to gate existing and/or new roads to control access. |
| Jackson Hole South Management Area 41 Prescriptions | | Consistency |
| 2B | Motorized Recreation: Forest development roads will be built and maintained to standards appropriate for traffic service levels B - D. New road building will be kept to the minimum standard and density necessary to achieve resource objectives, predominately roaded recreation. | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• BPA would work with the BTNF to upgrade existing roads and design new access roads to BTNF standards. |
| 9A | Campgrounds, other noncommercial areas, and Forest Service administrative sites, including related roads and sites: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Manage for campgrounds, picnic grounds, trailheads, visitor information centers, water-related recreation facilities and concentrated use areas in Roaded Natural areas. • Focus is on developed recreation sites.• Maintain the desired vegetative mix and character while providing for public safety. • VQO is Retention to Partial Retention. • Timber harvest is not scheduled, vegetation management enhances recreation values.• Recreation Opportunity Spectrum is primitive to rural with development levels none to 4. • Fire management emphasis is on protecting facilities. | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• BPA would match structure locations and structure types to the maximum extent possible to maintain visual quality.• Conductors and structures would be treated to reduce reflectivity. Ceramic or polymer insulators would also be used to reduce reflectivity.• In certain places danger trees would be removed for safety reasons beyond the edge of the ROW creating a feathered or scalloped effect. Additional selective cutting can be done to enhance this effect.• BPA and the Forest Service have developed a new alternative that uses double-circuit structures through Teton Pass and the Wilderness Study Area.• BPA would follow the BTNF requirements on the clearing and treatment of non-marketable timber.• The new right-of-way would not cross campgrounds but will be in the viewshed of other recreational facilities such as trails.• BPA would not limit access to the right-of-way with gates unless required to do so by the BTNF. |

Table 5-2. continued

| Jackson Hole South Management Area 41 Prescriptions | | Consistency |
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| 10 | Simultaneous development of resources, opportunities for human experiences, and support for big game and a wide variety of wildlife species: • Manage to provide long-term and short-term habitat to meet the needs of wildlife managed in balance with timber harvest, grazing, and minerals development. All surface disturbing activities are designed to have no effect or beneficial effects on wildlife. • Areas of both semi-primitive motorized and non-motorized are provided. • VQO is retention. • All management activities should be concentrated to within the shortest period of time and to the smallest possible area. • Most travel is limited to arterial and collector roads with seasonal or long-term closure of many local roads for wildlife security. • Forest development roads will be built and maintained to traffic service levels B - D. • Average open road density will be one mile/sq. mile of standard or equivalent road with 1-5 year variations of 0.25 to 1.25 miles of road/sq. mile. Temporary roads will be returned to elimination class 3 or 4 standards. | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• BPA has worked with the BTNF to determine which sections of line should be double circuit to stay within existing ROW and minimize disturbance.• BPA would match structure locations and structure types to the maximum extent possible to maintain visual quality.• Conductors and structures would be treated to reduce reflectivity. Ceramic or polymer insulators would also be used to reduce reflectivity.• BPA has worked with the BTNF on location of gates to limit access.• BPA would follow all construction timing restrictions for wildlife.• In certain places danger trees would be removed for safety reasons beyond the edge of the ROW creating a feathered or scalloped effect. Additional selective cutting can be done to enhance this effect.• BPA and the Forest Service have developed a new alternative that uses double-circuit structures through Teton Pass and the Wilderness Study Area. |
| 12 | Backcountry big game hunting, dispersed recreation, and wildlife security areas: • Existing and future road systems should be managed to retain backcountry areas that are large and remote enough to provide semi-primitive recreation. • VQO is retention. • All management activities should be concentrated to within the shortest period of time and to the smallest possible area. • Existing forest development roads needing improvement to meet transportation, resource or safety requirements will be designed and improved to standards appropriate for traffic service level D. Traffic service level B or C roads may be allowed where proper mitigation is assured. | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• See prescription 10 consistency items.• BPA has worked with the BTNF to upgrade existing roads to BTNF standards. |
| Palisades Wilderness Study Area Prescriptions | | Consistency |
| 6S | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Manage to protect long-term wilderness attributes.• No activities will be allowed that will jeopardize the eligibility of the Study Area for future Congressional designation as Wilderness.• Existing uses of the Study Area will be allowed to continue. | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• BPA and the Forest Service have developed a new alternative that uses double-circuit structures through Teton Pass and the Wilderness Study Area.• BPA does not propose to build any new access roads in the wilderness study area.• BPA would follow BTNF requirements on the clearing and treatment of non-marketable timber.• BPA would revegetate disturbed areas with low-growing native seed mix.• Low-growing vegetation would be allowed to regenerate on the ROW. Disturbed areas would be reseeded after construction for quicker regeneration.• Conductors and structures would be treated to reduce reflectivity. Ceramic or polymer insulators would also be used to reduce reflectivity.• In certain places danger trees could be removed beyond the edge of the ROW creating a feathered or scalloped effect. |

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. November 1989a.

